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ACADEMY OF SCIENCES REORGANIZED

TO COOPERATE WITH USSR -- Izgrev, No 1525, 16 Sep 49

' Dr V. Chervenko, Undersecretary of the Council of Ministers, introduced a bill at the Great National Assembly to reorganize the Bulgarian Academy of Sciences. In spite of the new law of 1947, the development of the 20 or more scientific institutes of the academy and the organization, methods, and curriculum of the academy lag behind the general development of the country in the fields of politics, economics, and culture.

The new law provides for reorganization of the academy according to socialist structure and in cooperation with the other people's democracies and the USSR. The bill contains the following points:

The Bulgarian Academy of Sciences is the highest state scientific institution and remains under the jurisdiction of the Council of Ministers, which ratifies all its scientific projects. The academy will make annual reports on the fulfillment of these projects.

The projects and yearly budgets of the academy will be included in the plans of the State Planning Commission and will appear in the state budget as a high-priority government expenditure.

Within the above framework, however, the academy has its own independent organization and administration. Its main objectives will be:

1. Intensive work on the most important scientific problems in every field.
2. Individual and joint efforts to develop science according to the methods of Marxist dialectics.

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3. Analysis and development of philosophical, social, and national problems on a Marxist-Leninist basis, with special attention given to Bulgarian history, literature, and language, as well as to the economic and ideological progress of the people. Repression of the last vestiges of chauvinism, fascism, reactionary cosmopolitanism, and all other bourgeois ideology in and outside the country.

4. Collaboration with, and guidance of, other scientific institutes, who will report to the academy and coordinate their work with the highest scientific authority.

5. Study the natural resources of the country and develop their productive power.

6. Organize new scientific cadres and improve their qualifications.

7. Collaborate with the government, public organizations, and the State Planning Commission in cases of exceptional importance. Organize consultations, inquiries, and tests.

All activities of the academy will be based on planned, collective work, and stimulated by personal creative initiative of members, scientific personnel, and scientists inside and outside the academy.

The academy will call meetings and organize conferences and consultations with other scientific organizations in and outside the country, especially in the USSR and People's Democracies. It will also organize scientific expeditions, both independently and with the USSR and other foreign scientists. It will publish, by means of books and periodicals, the works of its members and other important scientists.

The academy may grant the titles of Doctor and Candidate of Sciences.

The academy contains the following departments: physics, mathematics, technology, geology, geography, chemistry, biology, medicine, history, archaeology and philosophy, law, economic science, linguistics, ethnography, literature, arts, and culture.

All former tsarist scientific institutes will relinquish to the academy their entire property in buildings, laboratories, equipment, libraries, funds and lands, including the experimental station located at the 13th kilometer of the Plovdiv highway, next to the Vanya Palace.

The academic body will consist of 72 regular members and 80 corresponding members selected from native and foreign scientists with original important scientific contributions, and who promote socialist principles and friendly relations between their countries and Bulgaria.

Persons who have been or still may be engaged in fascist or antinational activities, or have lost their civic rights by virtue of Article 30 of the Penal Code cannot be members; should they hold membership, it will be withdrawn upon a motion voted by a majority at the General Annual Assembly.

Regular and corresponding members who do not demonstrate the necessary productive scientific activity within 3 years may lose their membership, unless they can show valid reasons for their shortcomings.

Fellowships will be created in order to prepare new personnel.

The academy will publish yearbooks, tables, collective works, dictionaries, encyclopedias, and works of Bulgarian and foreign scientists.

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HIGHER EDUCATION LAW AMENDED -- Izgrev, No 1525, 16 Sep 49

Amendments and supplements to the Law of Higher Education were passed by the Great National Assembly in a first reading on 15 September. They aim to improve the training of qualified personnel in higher educational institutions and to assure correct placement of graduating young specialists, as well as to facilitate the reorganization of higher educational institutions.

Article 51 is supplemented by Article 51a, which provides for practical training in production during the scholastic term or immediately after. Work periods taken instead of courses are with salary.

Article 52a provides that young graduates be assigned to positions according to a plan established by the State Planning Commission. The latter will determine work to be assigned in every type of enterprise, plant, or government department.

Article 52b provides that every graduate of a higher educational institution be required to work at least 3 years at the place assigned to him by the state. He has no right to select a position arbitrarily.

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT UP -- Scanteia, No 1525, 9 Sep 49

The number of secondary schools in Bulgaria has grown from 175 prior to the liberation to 445; enrollment has jumped 130,000 to 180,000. Enrollment in the higher schools has grown from 17,300 to 42,000. There are 2,000 courses for illiterates, with an attendance of 40,000.

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